Improper Implementation of Health Schemes

1770. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have too many schemes and missions in the health sector, to enable proper focus on any scheme;

(b) how do Government propose to reorient their policies;

(c) whether it is a fact that funds are baing spent without achieving any fruitful results; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken on major health problems and hazards, like AIDs, Malaria and Leprosy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The schemes in the health sector have been designed to address the primary health care needs particularly of poorer people or where morbidity and mortality rates are high. The formulation of all schemes is undertaken after careful consideration of the incidence and prevalence of communicable diseases and based on technical advice. The implementation of schemes are constantly reviewed and corrections introduced in order to make them better oriented to meet the needs of the people. Several policy measures are introduced to address specific problem areas like blood safety, waste disposal, consideration of gender issues and the special problems of the disadvantaged groups.

(c) and (d) Considerable achievements have been registered through the implementation of several disease control programmes like blindness, leprosy, malaria, TB and iodone deficiency disorders programmes. The prevalence of leprosy has been reduced from 57.3/10,000 population in 1981 to 5.8 by march, 1997. Number of malaria cases have been brought down from 6.47 million in 1976 to 2.51 million in 1994. The mortality rate from T.B. has decreased from 80 per cent lakh population in 1970 to 53 in 1993. In an attempt to control blindness 27.30 lakhs cataract operations were performed during 1996-97 as against 11.97 lakhs during 1990-91. For surveilance of HIV infection, HTV testing facilitities exist in 62 Surveillance Centres all over the country. 55 Sentinel sites have been attached to these centres to monitor the trend of HIV infection among various hign risk groups of population. The safety of blood has been ensured. Establishment of 154 Zonal Blood testing Centres, modernisation of 815 Blood Banks, establishment of 40 Blood Component Separation Facilities and promotion of voluntary blood donation have been taken up. Strengthening of 504 STD clinics, training of doctors and laboratory technicians have also been undertaken. Although the impact varies from place to place the overall acnievement has been significant.

Review of family welfare programmes

1771. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any review of the implementation of family welfare programmes in the country;

(b) if so, what are the family welfare programmes being implemented in various states; and

(c) the details of the success achieved by each State in implementing these programmes during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Review of implementation of the National Family Welfare Programme is an ongoing process. The programmes pertain to provision of contraceptive services for controlling the growth of population in the short run and package of quality reproductive and child health services, with supporting supplies and information, for medium and long term results.